

Value the friendship of him who stands by you in the storm; swarms of insects will surround you in sunshine.

A Virginia woman named Susan Smith has been elected sheriff. It is pretty safe to wager that when she issues an attachment she will get the man she goes after.

According to the naturalists there are 266,000 distinct species of animals living at the present time. The mammals number 2,500, birds 12,500, fishes 12,000, mollusks 50,000, and insects 230,000.

A Kentucky scientist claims to have seen a spot on the sun 68,000 miles long. He, probably can see equally queer things also by looking at the moon. It all depends on the glass that is used.

It is not what we read but what we remember that makes us learned. It is not what we intend but what we do, that makes us useful. It is not a few faint wishes but a life-long struggle that makes us valiant.

Chicago Times-Herald: A Missouri man has just been sentenced to the penitentiary for 102 years. Missouri would get along much better if she would not bunch her hits like that; four rascals in the penitentiary, twenty-five years apiece, beat one sent up for a century.

There is more heroism in the youth, who resigns his dreams of ambition and refuses the opportunity of distinguishing himself because an aged parent or dependent brothers and sisters need his presence than in one who goes onward, reaping triumph and fame at every step.

Prize Fighter Duffy, who died in the ring, is said to have "succumbed to overexcitement due to enlargement of the heart." Close observers have noticed that nothing tends to increase one's excitement more than to pound him violently over the heart, whether it is enlarged or not.

That the gentler sex is fast becoming emancipated is shown by the fact that in 1896 there were in the United States thirty-two women woodchoppers, 147 bartenders, twenty-four hostlers, twenty-nine sailors, four locomotive engineers, twenty-three plasterers, fifty-nine blacksmiths, and six boiler-makers.

A real live English lord calling himself Lord Cyril Athol has been arrested in Oakland, Cal., for the larceny of a horse, buggy and harness. There is no accounting for tastes, but if Mr. Athol had appropriated a burro there would be a near approach to family astuteness and the brain power supposed to belong to British "nobility."

Scattered brains, poetic or otherwise, make poor janitors for the home; and the high-faloot idealities do less for comfort, good living, and fair repute than do the commonplace virtues. Appearances have to be studied, self-respect has to be considered, punctuality must be provided for, and the opinions of others must be at the least respected, if not always followed.

The high theater hat ordinance seems to be a cruel piece of legislation anyway. If a lady happens to be bald, or wears a wig, or is prematurely turning gray, there is no better way to disguise the fact than by covering such defects by a tall hat, and the unfortunate woman ought to have the right to do it. Of course if there is no reason for wearing an obnoxious obstruction no thoughtful woman will do so.

Burglars are the great terror of Mine. Patti's life at Craig-nos Castle, anti-she has had all the window shutters fitted with electric bells, which start ringing at the slightest touch, while by the same machinery a gun is fired and a number of dogs are let loose in the grounds, we are calmly told in Cassell's Saturday Journal. Special watchmen are told off every night on "duty," it is added.

Mr. Edward Whymper, the noted mountain climber, has carried the alpenstock for more than thirty years, and has scaled Chimborazo and the Matterhorn, besides hundreds of lesser peaks, and, although he has had numberless thrilling adventures, including a fall of 600 feet, he never fractured a limb or sustained any serious injury. He did, however, tumble down a flight of stairs in England and fractured his collar-bone.

It is all right to put ample confidence in an employe whose life presents a record of probity, because it encourages zeal and inspires energy. But when it takes the form of actual carelessness the tendency is to incite robbery and the culmination is loss of money on one side and of character on the other. A duty of the employer is to maintain at all times a keen scrutiny into the affairs of the firm. Employers who fulfill this obligation rarely suffer loss from dishonest employes.

New York is actually frightened over the diminishing proportions of her export grain trade, and the trunk lines are about to take a hand in its restoration. As to its contentions with Baltimore and Philadelphia the West cares but little, but the trans-Mississippi States have turned their traffic toward New Orleans and Galveston and what New York has lost from those grain-growing States it will never regain.

Commerce is certain to find the shortest route to tide water, and this is the route to the Gulf from the States which lie west of the Missouri.

There is no better illustration of the progress made by Egypt under British supervision than the transformation of Port Said. A few years ago it was the most vile and repulsive town of the Levant. To-day it is connected by rail with Ismailia, Cairo and Suez, abundantly provided with fresh water, intersected in every direction by broad streets, lined with attractive and imposing shops, while big hotels, conducted on the best lines, have taken the place of all the low cafes and restaurants which formerly abounded. In one word, all the disreputable features which formerly contributed to render the place the plague spot of the Mediterranean have disappeared, and to-day Port Said bears an aspect of dignity, prosperity, and, above all, of respectability.

The relations between the French Legislature and the French navy are considerably strained at the present moment. The other day, during the discussion of the naval budget, some of the radical politicians held up to obloquy Admiral Duperre, the senior officer of the service, for having, during the war of 1870, respected his word of honor not to take any further part in the conflict, after having been released on parole, the speakers holding that considerations of patriotism took precedence of those of honor. The Minister of Marine thereupon in an impassioned speech intimated to the members of the Chamber of Deputies that they were not capable of understanding or appreciating the conceptions and ideas of a French officer with regard to honor and to the value of a pledged word.

According to the San Francisco Chronicle the children of the late Jas. G. Fair are likely to be confronted with the unpleasant news shortly that their inheritance has been heavily overvalued. The truth of the matter is that the Fair estate has depreciated in value since the death of the man who made it. To-day it is not worth over \$15,000,000, and if put under the hammer, those conversant with the real condition of affairs say, it would not bring \$12,000,000, and possibly very little over \$10,000,000. If this is the case, Fair, instead of being the richest of the bonanza kings, died the poorest. Mackay to-day is worth \$40,000,000. James L. Flood died worth \$20,000,000. O'Brien had nearly as much to leave, while the man who was the commanding genius that paved the way to the gigantic wealth these four amassed, in the end was outclassed in the race. Should the trust be knocked out, the direct heirs will receive about \$3,500,000 apiece.

The Army and Navy Gazette calls attention to a remarkable feature of the Queen's reign, the enormous number of wars, "little and big," that have marked its progress. Scarcely a twelvemonth of this period has passed, indeed, without finding England at war in some part of the world. Here is a list of the principal campaigns and expeditions: Afghan war, 1838-40; first China war, 1841; Sikh war, 1845-46; Kaffir war, 1846; second war with China, 1856-60; second Afghan war, 1879-80; second Sikh war, 1848-49; Burmese war, 1850; second Kaffir war, 1851-52; second Burmese war, 1852-53; Crimea, 1854; third war with China, 1856-58; Indian mutiny, 1857; Maori war, 1860-61; more wars with China, 1860 and 1862; second Maori war, 1863-66; Ashanti war, 1864; war in Bhootan, 1864; Abyssinian war, 1867-68; war with the Bazootes, 1868; third Maori war, 1868-69; war with Looshais, 1871; second Ashanti war, 1873-74; third Kaffir war, 1877; Zulu war, 1878-79; third Afghan war, 1878-80; war in Basutoland, 1879-81; Transvaal war, 1879-81; Egyptian war, 1882; Soudan, 1884-85-89; third Burma war, 1885-92; Banzibar, 1896; India, 1890; Matabele wars, 1894 and 1896; Chitral campaign, 1896; second Soudan campaign, 1896.

Chicago, with a population gathered from nearly every portion of the globe, is a city of many surprises and sensations, especially in the matrimonial line. One of the recent legal cases in that city is a suit for \$2,500, brought by a real estate man against a former friend for introducing him to a widow said to be worth \$500,000, and whom he subsequently married. The now proscribed husband admits that he signed a note agreeing to pay the real estate man \$2,500 should a marriage follow the introduction, and to show that, as a lover, he was active, vigilant, brave and successful, it may be only necessary to add that the marriage followed one month and five days from the date of the introduction. The husband's excuse for now refusing to pay is that he looked upon the note as a joke. He did not imagine that the real estate man was in earnest in demanding a brevet dowry. Moreover, he claims that he did all the courting, and that demanding pay for an introduction is blackmail. The "satchel" or the marriage broker is a recognized feature in some portions of Europe. But in the Chicago case the parties at odds are Americans, and cannot plead the customs of their former home. And as free and independent Americans, public sympathy will be with the man who won the widow. To demand pay for introducing couples who might possibly marry is striking a blow at the courtship business, and may decrease the receipts of the Marriage License Bureau. Besides, his wife advises him not to pay.

A new volcano, which is emitting immense quantities of smoke, lava and fire, has been discovered at Jalisco, Mexico.

GAGE IN THE CABINET

HE ACCEPTS THE TREASURY-SHIP.

President of the First National Bank of Chicago Announces that He Has Taken a Portfolio in the New Administration.

Lyman J. Gage, president of the First National Bank of Chicago, has accepted the portfolio of Secretary of the Treasury under the McKinley administration. He made that announcement at Canton, O., Thursday night in the McKinley library. There were gathered about him a number of newspaper correspondents, who had come to learn of the result of the conference with Maj. McKinley.

"Mr. McKinley offered me the treasury portfolio. I told him I would accept the high honor and fill the position to the best of my ability."

This was the first utterance of the incoming Secretary of the Treasury on being presented to the party. Beyond this he had little to say. He declined to discuss any feature of the policy of the incoming administration, or to discuss any matter other than that relating to him-



LYMAN J. GAGE.

self. He said there was no ground for the publication that he was a gold Democrat during the campaign, and that his only affiliation with the Democratic party was in 1884, when he voted for Cleveland. He also said that he and Major McKinley substantially agree on the tariff question.

The guests at the McKinley residence besides Mr. Gage were National Committeeman Leland of Kansas, ex-Gov. Cornell and Col. J. J. McCook of New York, the latter a leading attorney, W. C. Bear of the National Security Company of New York and Gen. Osborne, the secretary of the national committee. Gov. Cornell said that he was glad the country was to have a Secretary of the Treasury who will have "learned his trade" before he enters upon the duties of his office.

Biographical Sketch of Mr. Gage. Lyman J. Gage was born at De Ruyter, Madison County, N. Y., June 28, 1836, and was the son of Eli and Mary Judson Gage. He earned his first salary as a clerk in the postoffice at Rome, N. Y., and later became route agent on the Rome and Watertown Railroad. In 1854 he was given a position in the Oneida Central Bank in Rome, and retained it for a year and a half at a salary of \$100 a year. The close of 1855 found him in Chicago, and his first employment was in the capacity of a bookkeeper for a lumber firm. In connection with his duties as bookkeeper he was also required to assist in loading and unloading lumber wagons. He afterwards accepted the position of bookkeeper for the Merchants' Savings, Loan and Trust Company, and this was the beginning of the career that led up to his presidency of the First National Bank. In the spring of 1860 he had reached the position of assistant cashier, and shortly afterward was advanced to that of cashier, and when in 1868 he went to the First National Bank it was as cashier. The old charter of the bank expired in 1882, and at the reorganization he was elected vice-president and general manager. About this time he was elected to the presidency of the American Bankers' Association. He was chosen president of the First National Bank Jan. 24, 1891, and has held that position since. Mr. Gage was a moving spirit in the World's Fair enterprise from the time it was first proposed, and he demonstrated his faith in Chicago's ability to manage the affair and meet its obligations by being one with three others to guarantee that Chicago would raise the \$10,000,000 promised. Mr. Gage has been twice married: first in 1864 to Miss Sarah Etheridge of Little Falls, N. Y. She died in 1874, and in 1887 he married Cornelia Gage of Denver, Colo.

HER INAUGURATION GOWN.

Mrs. McKinley's Costume of Silver and White Brocade.

Details of the inauguration gown of Mrs. McKinley have finally been decided, says a Chicago correspondent. The material for the gown has been selected, but not out from the piece. It is a brocade of silver and white, the combination producing a sort of grayish color. It will be lined with pale blue satin. The gown is to be made rather plain. The corsage will have a duffy fishu of point d'Alencon lace. Though the neck will be made high with soft lace, yet it will have the decollete effect because of the d'Alencon fishu. The sleeves will be long and finished with a full frill of lace. The skirt, with its stately train, is to have several panels of handsome brocade. The idea is to have the gown not elaborate and at the same time rich in effect. This is one of eight gowns which Mrs. McKinley will have fitted during her stay in Chicago. Interest centers in the inauguration outfit, and the details of the other dresses have not been fully decided.

Miss Lillian Templeton, of Brooklyn, is dead as the result of taking a prescription of a friend who meant to cure her. Miss Templeton had been suffering from a cold. A friend gave her a prescription which called for equal parts of spirits of camphor, peppermint, laudanum and balsam of fir.

Chief of Police Crowley of San Francisco is determined that if the Chinese residents in that city will not regard the laws of the State they shall forfeit all the privileges heretofore granted to them because of their native customs.

WORK OF CONGRESS.

THE WEEK'S DOINGS IN SENATE AND HOUSE.

A Comprehensive Digest of the Proceedings in the Legislative Chambers at Washington—Matters that Concern the People.

Lawmakers at Labor.

In the Senate Tuesday Cuba, the proposed international monetary conference and the Nicaragua canal each came in for a share of attention. The Wolcott bill for an international monetary conference was considered for the first time. No final action on the bill was taken. The House amendments to the Senate bill for a survey of a water route from the mouth of the jetties at Galveston, Tex., to Houston, were agreed to and the bill finally passed. The House overrode another of President Cleveland's pension vetoes by a vote of 137 to 52. The bill pensioned Jonathan Scott of the Sixth Iowa cavalry, now living at Oswego, Kan., at the rate of \$72 a month. Mr. Cleveland vetoed it on the ground that the disability for which the beneficiary was to be pensioned was not contracted in the service. The rest of the day was devoted to a continuation of the debate on the Indian appropriation bill. About twenty-five pages of the bill were covered. A bill to satisfy a peculiar claim was passed on motion of Mr. Turner (Dem.) of Georgia. It was the claim of John F. McRae, a deputy United States marshal, for keeping thirty-six African slaves, landed by the ship Wanderer at Savannah, Ga., in 1859, until they could be shipped back to their homes, in accordance with the provisions of the laws for the suppression of the slave traffic. The amount was \$462.

A crisis in the debate in the Senate Wednesday was reached in the Senate Wednesday by Senator Sherman, in which he forehadowed a new treaty by which the United States could build the canal without the intermediation of a private concession. The Senator declared that this governmental execution of the project was the only feasible one, and that all private efforts in that direction had proved failures. Answering Mr. Morgan's recent charge that England inspired opposition to American control of the canal, Mr. Sherman asserted that this was a "bugaboo," wholly without foundation. He added a handsome tribute to England and her institutions. The House adopted the conference report on the immigration bill by a vote of 131 to 118. The principal criticism of the measure agreed on by the conferees in debate was based upon the extension of the educational test to female as well as male immigrants, on the ground that it might divide families, and to the limitation to the ability of an immigrant to read and write the English language or the language of their native country or residence. Mr. Hepburn (Rep.) closed the debate in support of the report. When he declared that hundreds of thousands of American laborers were to-day walking the streets of the great cities because they had been crowded out by the incoming stream of aliens, the public galleries of the House fairly shook with acclamation.

The House passed the Indian appropriation bill Thursday and entered upon the consideration of the agricultural appropriation bill, but all interest in these two measures was overshadowed by two remarkable speeches, one made by Mr. Grosvenor of Ohio, attacking ex-Gov. Altgeld of Illinois, and the other by Mr. Deamond of Missouri, heaping ridicule on Secretary Morton for the recent issue of a pamphlet entitled "The Farmers' Interest in Finance." Mr. Grosvenor's observations on the Governor of Illinois were called forth by the latter's recent speech, in which he charged that Mr. Bryan had been defeated by fraud and based his charge particularly on the enormous increase of the vote in Ohio, where, he alleged, 90,000 votes were illegally cast. Mr. Grosvenor analyzed the Ohio vote and explained the causes of its increase, calling attention to the fact that the Democratic vote in the State had increased proportionately much more than the Republican. The Senate, by a vote of 41 to 15, confirmed the nomination of William S. Forman of Illinois to be Commissioner of Internal Revenue. Senator Cullom presented to the Senate a number of letters and memorials he had received from Chicago business firms asking for the passage of the Torrey bankruptcy bill.

By the decisive vote of 46 to 4 the Senate Friday passed the bill for the appointment of commissioners to an international conference. The bill as passed is as follows:

"Whenever, after March 4, 1897, the President of the United States shall determine that the United States should be represented at any international conference called by the United States or any other country, with a view to securing by international agreement a fixity of relative value between gold and silver as money by means of a common ratio between these metals, with free mintage at such ratio, he is hereby authorized to appoint five or more commissioners to such international conference, and for compensation of said commissioners and for all reasonable expenses connected therewith, to be approved by the Secretary of State, including the proportion to be paid by the United States of the joint expenses of any such conference, the sum of \$100,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated.

"The President of the United States is hereby authorized, in the name of the Government of the United States, to call, in his discretion, such international conference to assemble at such points as may be agreed upon."

The House witnessed another sensational episode. At the end of an acrimonious debate on the conference report on the bill to confer the rights and franchises of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad on the purchasers under the mortgage foreclosure, Mr. Powers of Vermont and Mr. Barrett of Massachusetts exchanged broadsides.

Telegraphic Brevities.

Three different sections of Texas experienced their first snowstorm for three years. Secretary and Mrs. Carlisle gave a dinner in Washington to President and Mrs. Cleveland. The New York Board of Health has placed pulmonary tuberculosis on the list of infectious diseases. The mother, brother and sister of Arthur Palmer of New York, all of whom he shot, are dead. Palmer cannot be found. If any of those commiserating Washington correspondents who express sorrow over John Sherman's decadent mentality desire to change their opinion let them engage the old man in a horse trade or a real estate transaction.—Kansas City Times.

PULSE of the PRESS

Wealth and Poverty.

In the matter of feeding the poor the time has come for action. Quit playing the hypocrite. Do something.—Chicago Dispatch.

Russell Sage says that the poor are not growing poorer, and of course he has exceptional facilities for knowing.—Washington Times.

It is the rich misers and skinflints, rather than the Bradley-Martins and their ilk, who awaken popular criticism and contempt.—Boston Herald.

The weather is pinching, the needs of the poor are felt severely, the efforts of charity ought to be manifested quickly and intelligently.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

The wretches who have cornered grain in starving India deserve the execration of the civilized world. There is no opportunity that greed will not seize upon.—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

By giving a lavish ball the Bradley-Martins will put a great deal of money in circulation, but so they would do if they devoted the same amount of money to a better use.—New York Journal.

If some of the very wealthy Chicagoese would devote to charity a part of the money they have been enabled to keep by tax dodging, it would make a great fund for Chicago's 8,000 starving families.—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

Mr. Russell Sage's opinion that a social entertainment that costs \$240,000 is a wicked waste of money is one whose sincerity cannot be questioned, although his expression can hardly be set down as one of the surprises of the season.—Washington Star.

A cry for help comes from Chicago. It is said that 8,000 families in that city are actually starving to death. The dispatches say that the city has 10,000 wives, husbands and children begging for bread—begging for a pittance of food to keep body and soul together—huddled into single rooms, and freezing in the blizzard that visited the city Thursday. It has a mightier cry for pity than it had at the close of the World's Fair.—Fall River News.

Bantering the Britishers.

Henry Irving has a sprained ankle. It is said to be decidedly improve his walk.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Doubtless the Prince of Wales thinks the Queen is old enough to abdicate if she wants to.—New York Press.

Great Britain does not seem to be keeping up the standard of its work as nurse to the Indian Empire.—Chicago Record.

It is now rumored that the Prince of Wales will be the leading candidate for the head of the waiters' union.—Chicago Journal.

It costs Great Britain \$15,000 a year to maintain the Queen's pack of deerhounds. We thus see that a good deal of British gold is going to the dogs.—Commercial Advertiser.

The chances are that Lord Kimberley, who succeeds Lord Rosebery as the Liberal leader, will resemble his predecessor by not setting the Thames on fire.—Boston Herald.

England's surplus this year might be expressed in pounds sterling, but the practical way to put it is that it amounts to four more new battleships.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

The Queen's speech had a good deal more to say about arbitration than about unjust taxation in Ireland, but Lord Castletown and sundry others will see to it that the latter subject is enforced upon Parliament's attention.—Boston Globe.

Lord Salisbury announced to the members of the House of Lords that if the massacres in Turkey continued pressure would have to be applied. And yet, some critics insist that the official British mind is impervious to humor.—Baltimore American.

Tackling the Treaty.

The Senators who let loose the dogs of war before adjournment will find most of them in the Olney pound.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

We are ready and anxious to arbitrate any subject of dispute with the English, except the cut of the amorphous horrors they call trousers.—Kansas City Times.

When England rejoices over the acceptance of a treaty to which she is a party, it is always safe to infer that the other party has the short end of it.—Detroit Tribune.

While there is some disposition among American statesmen to criticize the arbitration treaty a unanimity of sentiment is reported from the other side.—Buffalo Express.

It is not surprising that the Senate should hang up the arbitration treaty. Anything the Senate might do would not be surprising, unless it should happen to do something sensible.—Galveston Tribune.

The latest attack upon the treaty just made with England will not be able to rob that instrument of the title it has earned, as the crowning diplomatic triumph of the century.—Cincinnati Commercial.

No treaty can cover a question of national honor. War is the only arbiter of that. And Great Britain is likely to be quite as quick on the trigger and quite as careful not to offend as we can be.—New York Press.

Senate and Senators.

Senator Mills, of Texas, is still going about with an "all-hell-shall-str-for-this" look exposed on his face.—Memphis Appeal.

Senator Tillman says he would like to have "Author of the Dispensary Law" carved on his tombstone, but he doesn't say when.—New York Press.

About all that will be remembered of the Hon. J. Don Cameron when he closes his twenty-year term in the Senate will be his illustrious father.—Chicago Tribune.

Senator Sherman seems to be trimming his Cuban corns to the exact limits of the Olney shoes.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Senator Thurston says: "There are things that are worse than war." He talks like a man who has been inveigled into attending the afternoon session of a "sewing circle."—Chicago Times-Herald.

If any of those commiserating Washington correspondents who express sorrow over John Sherman's decadent mentality desire to change their opinion let them engage the old man in a horse trade or a real estate transaction.—Kansas City Times.

AN ELECTROCUTION.

Related by an Inmate of the Ohio State Penitentiary.

The following is told by the Ohio Penitentiary News, written by an inmate, who signs himself C. Yerlert: "In front of the electric light station an old white horse was electrocuted on Tuesday evening in the presence of the Warden, the Board of Managers and other officials, to test the deadly apparatus. Reporters were present in force and a number of medical men came upon invitation. The old equine frame (for he was little else) was the most unconcerned member of the gathering. He beheld the preparations for his sudden demise with philosophical equanimity, and just before the fatal bolt penetrated his vitals he had a look of grim humor about his hoary old head that concentrated its expression about the bit-worn curves of his mouth and the white hairs of his nose. One might almost have said that he smiled in quiet derision upon the crowd. As plainly as words, that hanging lip denoted sarcasm, and might have said: 'Gentlemen, I have had a long and weary life of it. If I were to think of the kicks I have suffered, the pangs of hunger I have endured, the heavy wearisome loads I have hauled, how I have endured summer's heat and thirst and winter's biting blasts, how I have stood naked to the January snow while my master was inside the bar-room taking a lengthy gossiping drink—well, it would make me sick to think of it. I am old and gray and spavined and worn out. To me death comes as a friend, and I welcome him, but on behalf of my poor dumb kindred, let me give you all a parting word of advice. I have lived a virtuous and upright life (I even slept upright), and am therefore entitled to give counsel. In your dealings with the brute creation do not—' Just then death knocked on the door of his forehead and the gallant old steed fell instantly dead. There was hardly a tremor. The 1,650 volts did their work ere you could count one and a quarter. The experiment was a brilliant success. If the scientific lightning kills men as quickly, the old rope route will be discounted badly. There will be no waiting for a number of anxious moments, watch in hand, and finger on fluttering pulse, while the hanging culprit convulsively struggles and perhaps strangles to death. No, the released soul will fly as fast as lightning across 'that bourne whence no traveler returns.' The administration is to be congratulated and Superintendent Green and Electrician Canfield have done their work well."

Mothered a Kitten. Near Opelika, Ala., lives a farmer named Henderson, who has a hen of which he is proud. About a year and a half ago the hen went to sitting, stealing her nest in a corner of the carriage-house. Not wishing to encourage a migratory propensity among the poultry, Henderson told one of his children, a bright little boy named Tom, to break the hen up and coax her back to the fowhouse. Tom made repeated efforts to carry out his father's instructions, but it is easier said than done to break up a sitting hen. Day after day the hen went back to her nest in the carriage house till Tom was in despair, and hit upon the following novel plan to oust her from her chosen abode. There chanced to be a litter of kittens on the place that needed disposing of, and Tom thought to combine business with pleasure by putting one of the mewling young things in the old hen's nest. This would seem to be a very effectual way, not only of breaking up the hen's house-keeping, but of getting rid of the kitten as well, as she would no doubt turn upon the disturber of her peace and destroy it. This was Tom's idea, at least, but the plan did not work. Instead, the old hen, in lieu of something better, hovered over the kitten until it passed beyond the stage of adolescence, thereafter caring for it as dutifully as if it had been the most loving of chicks. In turn the kitten seemed well pleased with its new quarters and its strange foster mother and would follow at her heels, answering her clucks with a dutiful mew, picking up crumbs and stray bits of meat that found their way into the chicken food. The strange affection thus engendered between the hen and the kitten continues unabated, though the latter is now a full-grown cat.

Adroit Reply.

Dr. Howley, Archbishop of Canterbury, who died in 1848, upheld the dignity of his position in the fashion deemed necessary.

One day he drove up to the door of the House of Lords in a coach and four, with liveried coachman and two footmen. A Quaker, who knew him, addressed him:

"Friend Howley, what would the Apostle Paul have said if he had seen these four horses and the purple liveries and all the rest?"

The archbishop, who was seldom flustered, replied, with a benignant smile: "Doubtless the apostle would have remarked that things were very much changed for the better since his time."

Sweet Relief.

"I tell you, nature never gives us more than we can stand. Look at Glibby. Yesterday he was attended by two doctors and three trained nurses."

"And then what happened?"

"Death came and put an end to his sufferings."—Brooklyn Life.

Then Jamie Laughed.

"Jamie," called his mother, sharply, "you've been loafing all day. Satan always finds work for idle hands to do. Take this basket and bring in some kindlings."—Christian Advocate.

It is a long lane that has no turn, but the main question is, where in thunder does it go to when it does turn?